REGISTERED No. 4.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,223—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 60	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	32	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	16
Monthly	6	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	28
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Boles, Visiting Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander W. H. S. Lourtney, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, Pa'ze Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

for the shipment of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, (if sufficient quantity at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 2 p. m.

P. S.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ON THE 1st JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
,, Suez ..... ,, 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
*SYDALL HALL	2,700	400	June 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	June 29
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	
*WINTON HALL	2,700	400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

WANTED.

GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

LLANDUDNO.—A HOME is offered in the Rector's family to TWO YOUNG CHILDREN. They will have every care and comfort and be educated by an efficient Governess. The Rectory is large and pleasantly situated, and the place celebrated for the healthy salubrious climate. Address Mrs. MORGAN, Rectory House, Llandudno, North Wales, England.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st May.
— PERA	2139	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(e) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Farish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	3431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL
RETURN TICKETS
FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND of TWELVE and HALF PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Sixty-two and Annas Eight per share), declared at the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be PAID to Shareholders on and after the 30th May 1878, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 18th May 1878.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !
ALEX. ALLAN
BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION
TO HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS,
SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1878.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. WASHINGTON WORRAB'S NOVEL PEEP SHOW.
THE GIPSY QUEEN,
A TRUE FORTUNE TELLER.
THE GARDENS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
on an entirely new principle.
MINSTRELS.
FOUR RIFLE GALLERIES.
THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
KNOCK-EM-DOWN ALLIES AND AUNT SALLIES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
MAXWELL, FRASER, HAMILTON, HORE & CO.,
(No connection with Bourne and Shepherd,)
Photographic Artists, just succeeded in perfecting the
NEW CHALKOGHARCOAL PROCESS,
will take INSTANTANEOUS Portraits by the aid of
A NEW LIGHT, JUST DISCOVERED FOR THE PURPOSE.
A LOVER'S MAZE.
COME AND TRY YOUR
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, AND STRENGTH.
PHANTOCCINI,
OR SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADE.
DANCING
ON THE ENCHANTED PLATFORM,
IN THE REALMS OF BLISS,
to the strains of an efficient Band and conducted by numerous Masters of the Ceremonies.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS.

W. TENNENT, Capt.
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt. } Hon. Secretaries.

Gates open at 8 o'clock ; Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

No Reserved Seats ; an unlimited supply of chairs provided without extra charge.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. "MEMFI," Capt. G. Martinolich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 12th June 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1878.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, or Cumballa Hill, yielding a monthly rental of Rupees 150 to 200 Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARMS of the Districts of POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR, and AHMEDNAGAR, for a term beginning on the 1st August 1878. Tenders will be received for the farms of the entire districts on certain conditions, copies of which and of the licenses which will be issued to the farmers may be obtained after the 1st June next, on application at the offices of the Collectors of the abovementioned Districts and of the undersigned.

C. B. PRICHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, STABLE ACCOMMODATION in the Fort for a HORSE and GHARRY, during Office hours. Apply to G., care of this paper.

AN AIRY ROOM with BOARD, TO LET, 4, Hornby Row, top flat.

A SITTING, BED, and BATH ROOMS TO LET, outside of the Fort, very airy, suitable for a married couple or for a Chummery. Apply FRED., Office of this Paper.

GRANT BUILDINGS.—Airy, commodious and healthy RESIDENCES TO LET. Apply to Mr. J. MUIRHEAD, on the premises.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

AUCTION SALE of WINES imported for the Bombay Co-operative Society, on SATURDAY 1st June at 3 P.M., at CRAWFORD'S Rooms. Samples on application.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at BENNETT'S ROOMS, on SATURDAY, June 1st, two outrigged RACING BOATS, one four-oared and one double sculls. Can be seen at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Colaba.

FOR SALE, a pair of BAY ARABS rising 6 years old, and OPEN CARRIAGE. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Fort.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hard-working Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette*.

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale ; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Forss, Bellasis, Clare, and Farell Roads.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons		Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,, ,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,, ,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,, ,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,, ,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,, ,,	198	,,	83

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 35 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEPOT OF FRENCH BOOTS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, No 17.
ARRIVAL OF FRESH GOODS.
SHOES AND BOOTS, VERY FINE, FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF PARIS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,, 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	,, 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Costing Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,, 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,, 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,, 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz.	Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each	Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	,,	,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from	12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	,,	,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,,	,, 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each	,, 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from	5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.
WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co's rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency,
Commissariat Mule.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., at the Albion Place, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of J. McMeikins, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, breakfast cruets, tea and coffee service, curry dishes, biscuit boxes, butter pots, salvers, spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved French polished furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, side, pier, dressing, wash hand, and lady's writing tables, conversation couches, drawing room, easy, low, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, chiffonier, hatstand, screen, teapoys, green painted iron, and blackwood four post bedsteads, chest of drawers, wardrobe, cheval and dressing glasses, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture, and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, two English-built double seated brougham, &c., at Mazagon, in the bungalow in the compound of and adjoining the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazgon, the valuable and handsome household furniture, broughams, &c., the property of A. J. P. Baird, Esq ; the same comprises cut and fern pattern glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet, pickle and breakfast frames, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, bread basket, salvers, table spoons and forks, dish covers and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, pier, camp, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy folding arm and without arm chairs, conversation sofa and reclining couches, chiffoniers, hatstand, iron bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, a 15-day clock, striking half hours, musical box, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built double seated brougham, lined morocco.
1 ,, ,, large size ,, ,, ,,
Now on view.

WINES.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. STIRLING, BALD and Co., have instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. to sell on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.m., at their auction rooms, in Marine Street, the following wines, &c., imported for the Bombay Co-operative Society :—

CLARETS—4 hhds. St. Julien.
2 ,, Medoc.
2 ,, St. Estephe.
24 doz. "Barton and Co.'s" Superior Gold Capsule
100 ,, ,, White Capsule.
SHERRIES—3 hhds. B C S "White Seal."
2 ,, ,, "After Dinner."
1 ,, Page and Sandeman's Amontillado.
PORT—6 doz. B C S "Our own."
MISCELLANEOUS—12 doz Capri bianco.
2 ,, Chartreuse green.
4 ,, Jameson's Irish Whiskey.
23 ,, A. Marett and Co.'s Brandy.
7 casks Guinness' stout in pints.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases White Dorias.
5 ,, white ground Twists.
10 ,, T. Red Prints.
On account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Dorabjee—
4 cases T. Red Mulls
By order of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co. and on account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Surrufally ex "Tythomis"—
A K S—8 cases preserved butter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Few barrels of plaster of Paris
Few cases slates.
2 cases net.
10 ,, prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

ex "Invaravan."
H S S & Co. 528 bags S W damaged Mauritius sugar.
H B P & Co. 70 do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, unless previously claimed, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. "China," lately on fire and scuttled in Bombay harbour :—

125 bales damaged cotton.
B B O } 1 bale damaged cotton.
Nilcol }
(K. N. in a diamond) C C ..... 4 bales damaged cotton.
(138 in a diamond) S ..... 10 do. do.
(196 in a diamond) C ..... 3 do. do.
(387 in a diamond) R ..... 6 do. do.
(3?8 in diamond) O ..... 20 do. do.
Gaddum ..... 28 do. do.
Marks obliterated ..... 180 do. do.

TERMS OF SALE.—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day. Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following goods, remained unsold at the last auction sale.

Cydraight ornaments such as inkstand, tobacco, pots, paper weights, fawbronze figures, pocket cutlery, sample pieces of carpets, spare round and oval domes of sizes, gilt jewellery, mother o'pearl boxes, Bohemian glass and wooden powder boxes with puffs, tea cups and saucers of different patterns, walkingstick, beer, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy Suntook.

Kerosene double light hanging lamps, kerosene duplex table and hanging lamps, Silber's table lamps, duplex chimneys, wicks, &c.

On account and at the risk of Seedik Alarakhia—Panorama balls, ankle and stable boots.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY 1878.

The advices received to-day seem to render the meeting of a conference of the European powers little short of a certainty, and although this is by no means a guarantee of permanent peace, the tendency at home is evidently to consider a settlement practically arranged.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams all point to a most hopeful view of the situation. Consols have advanced from 97 to 97¼ and French Rentes from 110½ to 111. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unchanged; and in Seed we have to note a further decline of 6d. per quarter in both Calcutta and Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse and 3d. in the former to arrive.

In the London General Produce Markets no change is reported, and Reuter reports that at the Colonial Wool sales the decline originally advised has been recovered.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were unchanged in tone, but the quotations give an advance of 1-16d. per piece in 39 and 45 inch Shirtings and 50 inch Madapollams.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, and although spot prices were unaltered, arrivals appear to command full rates. G. F. Oomra with the F. F. clause May-June shipment via Cape being quoted at 5,5-16d., and Good Oomra with the F. G. F. clause April-May shipment via Cape at 5¾d. per lb. The tendency of the market is evidently in favour of still higher rates, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of trade in Manchester, and the statistical position is so strong that, taken in conjunction with a probable settlement of political matters, it seems likely to override all other influences.

Yesterday's New York telegrams report an advance of ¼ cent. per lb. in ready Mid-Uplands, but August shipment is still quoted at 11⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the American shipping ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	1,800	1,900
Four days' Receipts	10,000	4,400	7,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,143,000	3,874,100	4,013,800

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 53¾d. per oz., but private telegrams we hear call the market weak.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been a shade firmer. No large amount of business has been done and the private bills offering are as few as ever, but an idea appears to prevail that council drafts will have been taken up in London to-day at higher rates. There is nothing in the surroundings of the market to afford good grounds for such a belief, on the contrary, limited trade and easy money point the other way, but where there is any uncertainty, the general policy on a Wednesday is always to restrict operations pending news of the biddings. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Documents, 8 "	1s. 8¾d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

Government Securities are firmer again to-day owing to the tenor of the home advices, and in Fours an advance of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. has been established. The market, however, has not yet settled down to a due appreciation of the effect of the new loan, and we regard it as by no means unlikely that as the time for tendering for the new loan approaches, we may see a desire on the part of investors to realise Fours with a view to buying in Fours-and-a-half. We quote Fours and Fours and-a-half Rs. 94¾ to Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103½.

The Share Market remains quiet but very steady. In Bank shares the only movement is in Bank of Bombays, which have advanced from Rs. 705 to Rs. 710. In Land Companies we notice a fall of Rs. 9 in Freres which now stand at Rs. 100. Press Companies are quiet and unaltered with exception of Mofussil Co., which are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are not active, the advance in the price of cotton being against the mills. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Khandeish, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental; other Companies are unaltered.

The Cotton Market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations, but after receipt of the political telegrams a more active demand set in, and considering the small stocks available, a considerable business has been done at a further rise of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Quotations are:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 205	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	" 198	"	"
G. F. do	" 190	"	"
F. F. do	" 181	"	"
Fair do	" 172	"	"
Good Dholleras	" 205	"	"
F. G. F. do	" 200	"	"
G. F. do	" 194	"	"
G. G. Dharwar	" 211	"	"

Seeds continue firm with small stocks of good qualities. Linseed is in request at Rs. 6 10 to Rs. 6-11, and Guserat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

Freights are practically without change. By steamer for Liverpool we quote Wheat at 12s. 6d. Cotton at 15s. per ton, and by sailing ship 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton. For London business has been done by steamer at 15s. and for Trieste and Venice we quote 37s. 6d. and 35s. per ton respectively payable here.

Piece Goods show no appreciable change, and it is evident we must look for a continuance of the present stagnation until after the break of the monsoon, when an improvement may come should the rains promise well. In the meantime transactions will be as now merely to cover actual wants, and large sales only practicable by accepting a reduction from current rates.

Coals remain dull and unaltered in value. Both buyers and sellers seem alike out of the market for arrivals, while spot prices are barely maintained.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th May 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,134	0	0
Merchandize	95,047	0	0
Other Receipts	3,000	0	0
Telegraph	457	0	0
Total Rs....	1,48,638	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,539	0	0
Merchandize	1,41,197	0	0
Other Receipts	4,840	0	0
Telegraph	388	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,97,964	0	0
Decrease Rs.	49,326	0	0

CASH BALANCES.

Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of March 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India.....	2,54,26,990	1,16,60,590	2,95,28,992
Bengal	2 66,39,400	2,19,85,830	2,33 06,320
Assam	31,87,640	29,89,130	32,79,687
British Burmah	46,41,640	49,60,540	53,11,546
N.-W. Provinces ..	3,15,32,540	2,18,47,650	1,56,89,710
Punjab	1,03,51,230	1,03 51,090	1,08,45,443
Bombay.....	3,07,37,220	2,75,08,760	3,16,09,785
Central Provinces.	38,94,650	43,22,310	39,15,475
Madras	2,90,18,160	2,65,45,140	2,58,45,843
Total.....	16,54,29,470	13,20,77,430	15,16,08,801

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Topscomb, 673 tons, Captain Hamilton, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 24,528 Indian maunds salt.

The s.s. Peshwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Bhownuggur 27th May, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The ship Knight of the Garter, 1,433 tons, Captain J. Hamond, will sail to-day for Bassein in ballast.

The barque Agra, 321 tons, Captain E. Jones, will sail to-day for Straits of Sunda, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Socotra, 1,947 tons, Captain W. Starrat, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rehemoo Jewraz, and 78 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Peshwan	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May 27.
29	Pera (s).....	Hyde	Suez, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Orthes	Macfarlane ..	Bremerhaven.

The following vessels are entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kellumshire to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Peshwan to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Sir George, to Mauritius via Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 24 Cromellin (s)..... Hutchinson ... Rangoon, May 19.
Almora (s)..... Nutchesson... London, April 15.
Mirzapore (s) ..... Parish ..... Southampton, April 18.
Monmouthshire ..... Dess ..... Liverpool, Jan 26.
Shahpore ..... Smith ..... Liverpool, Feb 5.
St Jacques ..... Sahlberg ..... Caddalore, May 16.
25 Pachumba (s)..... Melville..... Bombay, May 4.
Tenasserim ..... Balderston .... Liverpool, Feb 2.
Clubs ..... Valentine ..... Melbourne, May 13.
Baron Aberdare..... Blomfield ..... Melbourne, April 6.
Loch Ness ..... Forshaw ..... Melbourne, April 5.
Macgregor (s) ..... Delhomme ..... Madras, May 15.
Calcutta ..... Bernard ..... Pondicherry, May 18.
Suffolk ..... Byford ..... Natal, May 20.
Cartvale ..... Mogg ..... London, Dec 27.

DEPARTURES.

May 24.—Steamers Queen Victoria, City of Cambridge and Umballa. Ships Candahar and Cambrian Prince. Barque Turgot.
May 25.—Ships Merchantman, Cape Wrath and Dartford.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almora—Mrs. Bertie and child, Mr Hay, Mr and Mrs Hogge, Dr G F and Mrs Mullen, Mr F Simon. Mr and Mrs Brownlaw, Mrs McKenzie, Mr. J A Boosh, Mr A Fyfe, and Capt Begbie.
Per Mirzapore—Miss William, Mr Bruff, Miss Mair, Mr F Carter, and Miss Brown.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mirzapore.—19th May noon, passed a four-masted Ship names (R C S D) from Glasgow to Bombay 95 days out.
By Shahpore,—16th May, Samarkand in Lat 11 N; Long 86 E, all well.
By Tenasserim—Hahnemann, Zenobia, Dulcimer, all in the Bay of Bengal standing Southward, 7th April, a four masted Ship in lat 39 S; long 80 E; bound to Eastward.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. ....
25 Simla .... Mauritius.
26 Oriental (s)..... ..... Negapatam.
Satona .... London.
Redgauntlet .... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May.
26 P. Pendleton .... Coast.
Simla..... ..... Calcutta.
Africa (s)..... ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

From Liverpool.

Sicily s —408 bundles hoopiron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Atalanta s —409 bundles hoopiron, Joseph Soares.
Europa s —57 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Brankscme Hall s —9 casks earthenware & 7 cases hardware, Nanjee Canjee.
Khimjee Oodhoojee—20 casks bird shot, Momedally Lukmonjee.

From London.

Teheran s —95 drums copal varnish, Hiptoola Shaik Adam & Co.; 19 cases glasswares, Tyebally Sumsoodin.
Hindostan s —13 kegs bird shot, Boomar Veera.
Khedive s —50 lbs white lead, Kuma Ramjee.
Orakfoam Hall s —10 drums linseed oil & 35 drums turpentine, Tyebally Surfally & Co.; 40 drums turpentine, 3 casks emerald green & 2 cases varnish, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 60 casks bryr, James Jee Framjee; 52 packages iron wire nails, Alladin Bharumell; 10 casks sheet zinc, Abdoolally Surafally.
Trentham Hall s —4 casks hardware, Abdrige Salmon & Co.
Winthorpe s —25 cases school slates, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

From Glasgow.

Europa s —30 barrels rosin, L. Naren & Co.
Loch Rousa—50 drums turpentine, Nuzarally Sumsoodin.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—100 cases liquor, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
Australia s—69 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 171 cases oilmanatores, George Lockhart & Co; 100 casks brandy, Treacher & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s —141 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 177 cases brandy, Nowrojee Aspundiarjee; 100 cases brandy, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

For Liverpool.

Raphael—1,686½ cwts myrabollams, Gaddum and Co.
Cape St Vincent—1882 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Shanjee Verjee; 100 bales wool, Beanichund Fuckrchund; 101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 450 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 32 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee; 35 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 29 bales cotton, Nensee Luckmedass.
Lennox,—500 bales cotton, Nursee Keesowjee and Co.
Atalanta s—300½ cwts myrabollams, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 8 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 10 bales rags, Khimjee Assur; 250 bales rags, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 62 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 46 bales cotton waste twist, Hepburn Shaik Adom and Co; 42 bales cotton dropping, Khimjee Assur; 60 bales cotton, Esverdass Custoorchund; 53 bales cotton, Tulsy and Co; 60 bales wool, Nursee Khutsee; 1405 cwts coir yarn and 1,890 cwts fiber, Madhowjee Ghella; 1110 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Harridass; 45 bales wool, Nursee Khutsee.
Branksome Hall s—134 bales hemp, Hajee Joosub Hajee Moladina; 24 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 116 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 313 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 101 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 675 cwts rapeseed, Odhowjee Nathoo; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 92 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 225 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 55 cwts coir yarn, Tyeecomdass Lowjee; 90 cwts myrabollams and 452½ cwts bedda, Dhurumsee Ruttonjee.
Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Resplendens—190 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For London.

Nizam s—1 bale carpets, F Fisher; 22 cases oilbanum, Allana Munjee; 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 900 cwts rapeseed, Samjee Ludha; 285 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 91 cases fishmaws and 17 bales hides, Mitha Munjee; 12 cases fishmaws and 4 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Parpia; 5 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 37 bales skins and 10 bales hides, Sir C Forbes and Co; 80 bales skins, Ahmed Shabbir Bin Abdool Rehamon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 19 cases M of P shells, Mahomed Allana; 25 cwts India rubber, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 29 cases fishmaws, Rajumbhoy Ajoo; 224 cwts dry ginger, Hurry Bhanjee; 20 cwts ginger, Moorarjee Nathu; 132 packages oilbanum, Allimahmed Hoosein; 5 bales skins, Syed Ebram Saeb and Co.
Volkyrien—30 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Jumal.

For Falmouth.

Cape Finister—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

For Naples.

Australia s—119 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Havre.

Zeal s—100½ cwts coffee, Vinay and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Professor Mohn—1,000 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—2 bales carpets, C Grondona; 207 bags rapeseed and 230 cwts tea-seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1000 bales silk, 30 bales cotton waste and 17 bales silk waste, Meiffre Nevew and Co.

For Genoa.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Himalaya s—151 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 207 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

For Suez.

Nizam s—24 cases indigo and 3 packages silk, Hajee Zamall Ab edin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 25.)

Colonel T Lamb, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade.
Lieut-Col W C S Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.
The services of Mr J C Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to appoint Gregory Charles Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Advocate General for Bengal.
Mr W H Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.
The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr G F Taylor, Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Taylor is posted to the Central Provinces.
The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr J C Murray, an Assistant Surveyor in the Topographical Survey Department, to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Murray is posted to the Forest Survey Branch.
Mr V Ball, Assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for two years.
Mr J C Davis, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Assistant Resident.
The following order, dated 1st May 1878, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, consequent on the services of Captain A H S Neill having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, is confirmed:—Lieut R E Ravenshaw, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander. Lieut J McIvor, Officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander.
The following promotions in the graded list of Political Officers are made with effect from the 25th March:—Captain W F Prideaux, Political Agent, 3rd Class (on furlough), to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.
Brevet Major H P Peacock, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, vice Captain Prideaux, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 25 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) C J Hughes.
Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—Surgeons S J Thomson, R N Campbell, and G A. Emerson.
Government G O No 397 of 1878 appointing Lieut-Col Sir W Hamilton, Baronet, R A, to officiate as Superintendent Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, is cancelled.
Major A W Cagel, Officiating Junior Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Senior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve, Remount Depots.
Lieut R D H Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Junior Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots.
Lieut C A Montanaro, R A, to officiate as 2nd Subaltern, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, vice Lieutenant W H Frith, on furlough.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Surgeon-Major G T Peake, private affairs, for six months.
Major C E Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for eighteen months.
Lieutenant (local Captain) R E Forbes, R E, Executive Engineer, N W Provinces, private affairs, for two years.
Lieut G W Anson, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ramkhet, private affairs, for eight months.
The furlough to Europe granted to Colonel Sir F R Pollock, K.C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, in G G O No 236 of 1878, is for one year 305 days, and not as previously notified.
Honorary Lieut and Assistant Commissary R Busher, Army Remount Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 175 per mensem.
The undermentioned Accountants are transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on Famine Accounts:—
From Bengal—Mr. T W Freeman, Accountant, 3rd grade.
From Bombay—Mr R Farron, Accountant, 3rd grade.
From the Office of the examiner, Guaranted Railways Accounts Bombay.
Mr W South Accountant, 1st grade.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Mr G W Pigott and Mr R H Tolfer, Accountants, 3rd grade.
From the Military Works Branch.
Mr S J Pigott, Accountant, 1st grade.
From the Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr. W Dorton, Accountant, 2nd grade.
Mr. F George and Mr W Larkins, Accountants, 4th grade.
From the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.
Mr. E T Anthony, Accountant, 2nd grade (temporary rank).
The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superintendent Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department:—
Mr. D G Gordon from Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade (Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade temporary rank), to Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade.
Mr F Morrison, Deputy Examiner (Examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade, temporary rank), to Examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade.
Public Works Department.
Mr J H Toogood, Assistant Engineer, Madras Famine Relief Works, is retransferred to B-ngal Irrigation ranch.
The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—
Mr. F. Morri-on, Temporary Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is appointed to the Examinership of the Accounts of the open line, Indus Valley State Railway.
Captain F G Oldham, R E, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Examinership of Guaranted Railway Accounts, Lahore.
Mr W G Bayly, Deputy Examiner of Guaranted Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Examinership of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.
Mr W H Masten, Temporary Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to Bombay, *vice* Mr Bayly.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the offices of Deputy Director and of Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Tele r ph to the second and third classes respectively of the supplementary graded li-t of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service published under Home Department Notification, dated the 1st November 1877, with Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence for India. Th Deputy Director and the Engineer and Electrician will therefor take rank respectively with officers entered as No 72 and No 77 in he Warrant of Precedence.

CALENDAR FOR MAY & JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 1st, 6h. 39·2m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		A.M.	P.M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 30	Ascension Day.	5 24	6 30	{10 37 m 10 6 n	3 51 m 4 33 n
Fri. 31	.....	5 24	6 31	{11 14 m 10 42 n	4 27 m 5 11 n
Sat. 1	.....	5 24	6 31	{11 52 m 11 21 n	5 4 m 5 49 n
Sun. 2	Sunday after Ascension	5 24	6 31	{0 09 n mid nght.	5 42 m 6 27 n
Mon. 3	.....	5 24	6 32	{1 5 n	6 20 m 7 6 n
Tues. 4	English Mail expected.	5 24	6 32	{0 44 m 1 44 n	7 1 m 7 49 n
Wed. 5	.....	5 24	6 33	{1 33 m 2 29 n	7 46 m 8 40 n

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

C. COMPANY'S PRIZE SHOOTING at Colaba Butts, THURSDAY (TO-DAY) and FRIDAY 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., and SATURDAY 6 a.m. Programmes on the ground.

By Order,
D. S. KEMP, Lieutenant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs, the announcement must be authenticated.]

Births.

DALGLIESH—May 20th, at Monsirpore, the wife of E Dalgliesh, of Dalsingseral, of a son.
MORROW—May 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr J Morrow, of a son.
OGDEN—May 23rd, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain D A Ogden, 14th P W O Regiment, of a son.

Marriages.

DOWNING—KENNARD—May 20th, at Bulandshahr, by the Rev C B Westerhout, S P Downing, Bengal Educational Service, to Mary, second daughter of the late Gabriel Kennard, Esq., Frith Hall, East Farleigh, Kent.

Deaths.

BROWNLOW—May 25th, at Naini Tal, Colonel F C J Brownlow, Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry.
DAVIES—May 24th, at Bhaugulpore, Hannah Amelia, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs T H Davies, aged 27 years.
HUNTER—May 22nd, at Mussoorie, Robert William (Bertie), youngest son of George Hunter, aged 2 years and 8 months.
JOHNSON—May 20th, at Abbottabad, Punjab, of typhus fever, James Richard Johnson, Surgeon-Major, 5th Goorkha Regiment, aged 40.
McARTHUR—May 26th at Buxar, Donald Campbell, infant son of Captain McArthur, R E, aged 4 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

By the death of Earl Russell, at the patriarchal age of 86, England loses a statesman who may fairly be said to have outlived his party, and who perhaps will be regarded by impartial historians as having had no small share in destroying it. Earl Russell is one of the most extraordinary examples even in modern English history of the apparently wholesome influence of a Parliamentary career in maintaining in their full vigour the intellectual faculties of public men to a period far beyond that allotted as the span of ordinary lives. Perhaps the doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies in this instance also; and it is only those who are exceptionally gifted who do not break down and disappear early in the struggle. But Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Russell have all flourished marvellously on hard work and bad air at St. Stephen's, and have retained an unquestioned supremacy over the picked representatives of the Empire at an age at which most men who live to complete their seventh decade have already passed into a state of second childhood. No doubt, the continued concentration of all the faculties on one set purpose which yet, by the scope it affords for the exercise of all the varied powers of the human mind, supplies constant change and relaxation, must have a purifying and invigorating effect on the intellect. But, to leave such speculations, it is in itself a sufficiently noteworthy fact that till within the last three or four years Earl Russell (the Lord John of history), who entered Parliament before the close of the Napoleonic wars, and who was leader of the House of Commons forty years ago, still took an active part in public life and discussed affairs of State with all the keenness of a practised intelligence. We have said that Earl Russell survived his party, and his epitaph might be written in these words, "Here lies the last of the old Whigs." Born, as it were, in the purple, a younger son of that great Home of Bedford which for at least a hundred years was the leading family of the aristocratic Whig connexion which made the worship of civil and religious liberty all over the world consistent with a monopoly of political power in England for itself and its friends, Lord John Russell found himself, as soon as he had completed his travels in Europe—in the course of which he visited Lord Wellington's head-quarters in Portugal and saw a little campaigning—naturally called to take a leading part in the great work of upsetting Lord Liverpool's Ministry, and bringing the Whigs into office again. How great were the hopes entertained of him at this time, when he had already shown that he possessed some literary talent as well as unusual determination of character and readiness to trust in the English people, is proved by Moore's well-known lines, beginning "What! Thou, "with thy genius, thy youth, and thy name," addressed to Lord John when the latter, in a transient fit of despondency at the failure of some of his earlier efforts to shake the Tory Government from their firm seat, spoke seriously of abandoning public life and devoting himself to literature. It was fortunate for him that he was dissuaded from taking this course, for neither in prose nor verse, to judge by what he has published, could he have attained distinction as an author, while by remaining in Parliament he associated his name for ever with the great Whig triumph, the popular revolution, for it was nothing less, achieved by means of the Reform Act of 1832, which brought to an end the long period, forty years, of Tory domination under Pitt, Castlereagh, and Wellington. Lord John Russell, as everyone knows, though not at first a member of Earl Grey's Cabinet, was entrusted with the charge of the Reform Bill, and the address and pluck he showed in carrying it through the House of Commons placed him at once in the foremost rank of English public men.

The Whigs of 1832 may be said to have been undone by the completeness of their own success. After wandering for forty years in the desert of opposition, they had come suddenly into possession of the promised land. All their enemies had disappeared, their creed was triumphant, and the older chiefs, who had almost despaired of ever getting a Reform Bill passed, and who had no other principles of progress to recommend to the country, would have been only too willing to consider that all reform was at an end when once they had been securely seated in office. Lord John was put forward to suggest this view, and to hint that the Reform Act was "final,"—an opinion which he ventured to repeat a good many years afterwards in his celebrated "Rest and be thankful" speech,—but he only succeeded in getting himself nicknamed Finality John by a nation which expected that a Ministry of progress should keep continually moving. Then, the Whigs attempted to check the decline of their popularity by proposing measures, for the reform of the Irish Church for instance, about which they disagreed among themselves and for which the time had not come. The result was, as the late Lord Derby put it, that "Johnny upset the coach." Lord Grey's Ministry was broken up by the secession of Lord Derby and Sir James Graham; and, though Lord Melbourne kept the party together for a few years longer, the Whigs steadily lost ground with the nation, till, in less than ten years after the passing of the Reform bill, the Tories came into office under Sir Robert Peel with a majority nearly as large as that which raised Mr. Disraeli to power four years ago. Although the Whigs had done little enough in office towards abolishing protection, opposition opened their eyes to the merits of free trade. Lord John Russell, now the acknowledged chief of the party, became an enthusiastic convert to the principles of the Anti-Corn-Law League; and the letter he wrote to his constituents of the city of London in the autumn of 1845, declaring himself to be in favour of the unconditional repeal of the Corn Laws, was generally looked upon at the time as an attempt to force the hand of Sir Robert Peel and to gain for the Whigs the credit of changes which most shrewd observers then perceived to be inevitable. When, however, Sir Robert Peel resigned, Lord John found to his intense mortification that he could not form a Whig Ministry because Earl Grey would not serve with Lord Palmerston, and he was obliged therefore to relinquish to the Tories the glory of carrying the Corn Law Abolition Bill. This work accomplished, the Protectionists, anxious to avenge themselves on Sir Robert Peel, gave Lord John another chance by helping him to defeat the Tory Ministry on the Irish Coercion Bill of 1846; and this time the Whig Chief succeeded in forming a Government which remained in office for nearly six years, owing not to its own strength but to the demoralisation of the Conservative party, for no English Government of modern times has been so notorious for weakness and nepotism. All the offices at home and abroad were filled with Greys and Elliotts: and the Ministry grew in disfavour with the people every year that it existed. Its strong point was its foreign policy: and Lord John gained much credit for a time by his manly defence of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, who was attacked by a coalition of Tories, Peelites, and Radicals, and whom his chief spoke of as being "not the Minister of Russia, or the "Minister of France, or the Minister of Austria, but the Minister of England." It grates upon one's feelings, therefore, to learn from the latest volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," that Lord John intrigued for some time with the Court against his too distinguished colleague, and only defended him in Parliament because he could not help himself. Finally, at the end of 1851, Lord John, misled by deference for the Court, committed the crowning blunder of his career by dismissing Lord Palmerston,—to whom he offered the Irish Viceroyalty, with or without a British peerage. This offer Lord Palmerston politely declined. He took a vow never to serve under Lord John Russell again, and within a few weeks' time he turned the Whig Ministry out of office. After a short Tory interregnum, the Coalition Ministry was formed under Lord Aberdeen, with Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston oddly placed as Foreign and Home Secretaries. Lord John now, having given up his finality doctrine, began to worry his colleagues with plans for effecting a new reform of the representation; and in 1854 he was permitted to bring forward a new Reform Bill, which, however, he withdrew, "with tears in his eyes," when war with Russia became inevitable. It would be tedious to recount the efforts made during the next two years by Lord John, ever dissatisfied and restless, to regain the position he had lost as chief of a great party. Suffice it to say that he did himself no good, that his credit sank lower and lower, and that ultimately he found himself reduced to the necessity of accepting a subordinate position in Lord Palmerston's Ministry.

As Foreign Secretary under Lord Palmerston he had to deal with the American difficulty and afterwards with the Danish question. He has been much blamed for first encouraging and then deserting Denmark; but he has shown by the publication of his correspondence during that time that he distinctly proposed to the Emperor Napoleon that France and England should go to war in defence of the Danes, and that the Emperor refused to do so because the English Government had just previously thrown cold water on his suggestion for holding a European Congress. He was never, indeed, wanting in boldness in either his home or his foreign policy. But, although chiefly occupied during Lord Palmerston's Premiership with foreign affairs, his heart was still set on regilding his fame with a new Reform Bill. He brought in another Bill in 1860, but the House of Commons, then under the influence of the Palmerstonian reaction, received it so coldly that he was compelled to let it drop after it had passed the second reading. This failure probably induced him to accept an earldom in 1861, for, in bidding his constituents farewell, he made no secret of his belief that his political career was over. He felt, he said, "like the great Emperor "who three centuries ago, having been engaged "in all the great transactions of his time, and "thinking he would like to see what would "happen after his death, had all the "pomps of his funeral prepared, and assisted "himself as chief mourner at the ceremony." But, like most men who have played a great part on the stage of public life, he could not in his forced retirement overcome an irresistible longing to return to the enjoyment of the perils and triumphs of an active career. After Lord Palmerston's death in 1865 he eagerly accepted the office of Prime Minister, having Mr. Gladstone as his leader of the House of Commons; and he forthwith resumed the old project of re-establishing the popularity of the Liberal party by means of another Reform Bill. But he soon found that many of the Whig nobles, who disliked Mr. Gladstone, would not follow him. Earl Grosvenor moved a vital amendment on the Bill, and Mr. Lowe, whom Earl Russell had bitterly offended by passing him over for the Cabinet and promoting Mr. Goschen instead of him, attacked the Ministry in a series of speeches of extraordinary eloquence and power. We may quote one vindictive passage in which Mr. Lowe thus summed up the character of Earl Russell:—"We are told that we are bound by "every tie to support Lord Russell. I dispute "that. I never served under him. I have "served, unfortunately, for a little less than ten "years under two Prime Ministers, one being "Lord Aberdeen, and the other, Lord Palmerston. Both these Governments Lord Russell "joined; both these Governments he abandoned; and both these Governments he assisted to destroy. I owe him no allegiance." When the Russell Ministry was defeated on the Reform Bill and resigned, the Liberal party may be said to have finally parted company with its aristocratic leaders. Lord Russell had attempted to maintain the tradition that a certain number of noble families in England were bound to keep up an hereditary control over the democracy. But, when he had opened wide the gates of Parliament to the democracy, other leaders arose out of the middle class, as since the further extension of the franchise by Mr. Disraeli they have arisen out of the working class, with whom Whig nobles, with their decorous ideas of a well-ordered and gentlemanly freedom, disdained to rub shoulders; and it is becoming clearer every day that the old distinctions of parties in England are now purely conventional, and that the Whigs, finding themselves powerless to control the Radical wing of the Opposition, must gradually draw nearer to and finally unite with the Conservative aristocracy in resistance to the encroachments of democracy. This change in public life at home is discussed by Mr. Goldwin Smith and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEATH OF EARL RUSSELL.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

Earl Russell died last night.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The 11th of June has been suggested to the Powers as the date on which Congress shall meet, but as yet it is unfixed pending the issue of the formal invitations.

DECLARATION BY COUNT ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, MAY 28.

Count Andrassy to-day declared to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations that even if the Congress should succeed, complications were still to be apprehended in consequence of the changes of Frontier.

NEW GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 28.

Ruchdi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, replacing Sadyk Pasha.

The Russian troops are falling back.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Mongolia, with the outward English Mails of the 17th May, left here for Bombay at 1-50 p. m. this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 28, APR.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 97⅞

5 per cent. Russian Bonds, 1872 111

Bar Silver 53½

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8⅝

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79½

4½ per cent. do. 80

5 per cent. do. 88½

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-10½

8½ lbs. do. 7-0

40s. Mule Twist 0-9½

Arrival.—Arabia.

Departure.—Humbert.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 29.

CAMBAMBORE, 4.7 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer 90; wet bulb 81; barometer 29-82; min.75.

CANANORE.—Wind west 3; thermometer 91-61; barometer 29·900.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.S.W.; N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Wind S.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 91.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,

THE first of the Railway Frauds cases came on for hearing at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, when Mr. Dewey, Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Janardhun, a native clerk in his office, were charged conjointly, the Goods Agent with receiving illegal gratifications, to wit, bribes, as a public servant, and his clerk with abetment of that offence. The informer, a native forwarding clerk in the employ of a firm of grain merchants,—who swears that he paid several sums to Dewey, and to other persons, including Janardhun, for Dewey, in consideration of having wagons placed at his disposal during the pressure of traffic at the time of the famine —was the only witness examined, and the hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day. Dewey's defence, to judge from the cross examination, takes the line of discrediting the informant's statements, it being broadly hinted that he has put forward these serious allegations against Dewey for the purpose of screening certain shortcomings of his own. Another feature in yesterday's proceedings was, that a second information was sworn against Dewey by another informant, in which a similar charge is made. The magistrate, the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, stated his intention of committing the prisoners to the Sessions, if he finds that there is a *prima facie* case against them.

THE case of Ootum Lalbhai and eighteen others of the Surat rioters was again called on before Mr. G. M. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat, at 5 o'clock on Friday last, when the following witnesses were recalled and further examined by the Court:—Messrs. Scannell, Younghusband, and White, Rao Bahadoor Cassinath M. Thatte, Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Jehangirshs, inspector of police, and Devising Sowar. The opinions of the assessors were taken again. These were that the prisoners were guilty except Nos. 7, 8, 12, 14, and 17. Mr. Goolabdas, assessor, recommended them to mercy. Prisoner No. 14, who had been suffering from cholera, and had been brought into court on a native Khattla (i. e. cot), was informed by the Sessions Judge that, agreeing with the assessors, his Honour would on Monday, the 27th inst., on which day the judgment of the court was to be given, direct his discharge. The court adjourned at 7 p. m. until the 27th inst. But the decision of the Sessions Judge was anticipated by the sentence of the Great Judge of all; for more than two hours before the court sat on the latter date, prisoner No. 14 (Dyaram Mahadeo) was gathered to his fathers. He died of cholera in the jail. Thus out of the nineteen prisoners in the second riot case, one died before the order for his discharge was pronounced; four were actually discharged; while sentences of transportation and rigorous imprisonment were pronounced on the remaining fourteen prisoners as already reported by us.

ON Tuesday last, the enquiry in the case of Goolabdas, a vakil, the two native editors, and three others was resumed before Mr. Ley, the Special Magistrate at Bulsar. It appears the accused are all connected with the Surat Arbitration Court, the first prisoner being its chairman and the last its secretary, the others being either members or officers of it. On an enquiry being made on Tuesday how many more witnesses there were to be examined for the prosecution, Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution, said he could not answer the question, because Mr. Motilal, police inspector, from whom he received instructions, had left for Surat the preceding day, Monday. This came somewhat like a surprise upon the court, because Mr. Motilal, a witness in the case, had left without its knowledge or permission; it was a surprise also for the counsel for the defence, who had reserved a portion of his cross-examination of the witness. It was stated that, whilst sitting outside the court, Mr. Motilal had had a personal communication with Mr. Ollivant, the Collector of Surat, who ordered him to go to Surat at once, and that he had gone off even without seeing the vakil for the prosecution. It may be mentioned here that later in the day it appeared from the evidence of Cassiram Nurrotum that Mr. Motilal was present that day (Monday) at Teothul, whilst Mr. Ollivant took down the deposition of Cassiram preparatory to his examination before the magistrate. Mr. Lely said he presumed something emergent must have happened which induced the Collector to send off Mr. Motilal so suddenly to Surat. Mr. Mehta, the counsel for the defence, complained that the course which the Surat police had taken was very unfair and unprecedented. They arrested the prisoners before they made sure that they had a sufficient case against them; and they were now bringing evidence "piecemeal" day after day. Mr. Mehta could not say when there would be an end to the case for the prosecution at this rate. The vakil for the prosecution urged there was nothing unfair in the police trying to complete the case which was not completed when the trial commenced by order of the magistrate. The magistrate remarked he should allow the prosecution reasonable time—but no longer; and unless the prosecution stopped their case of their own motion, he should direct that no evidence could be received after a certain day. One witness was cross-examined and a new witness examined during the day, but the latter's cross-examination was not finished when the court rose, and was adjourned until yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon.

WE regret to learn that there have been two fatalities among the higher Goa officials, caused by the prevailing deadly fever at Pangim. On Friday last, died Dr. Barcellos, the Surgeon of the Governor General of Portuguese India, and on the following day, Lieut. George, Aide de-Camp. In both instances the fever was only of a few hours' duration, when it prayed fatal.

A LARGE quantity of shot and shell was landed in Madras on Monday from the S. S. *Chanda*. The same steamer has on board six twelve-ton guns for Madras, but it would appear that, owing to the state of the surf it will not be easy to land the guns safely either by boats or by means of rafts. The guns are therefore to be taken on by steamer to Bombay, and, on being landed there, will be brought by rail to Madras! Surely this proves Madras benighted?

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—"Anent our remarks on the Raja of Poorce's case, we satisfactorily notice that some of our Calcutta contemporaries have taken the same view we have taken and pointed out the propriety of mitigating the heavy punishment passed on this unfortunate Prince. "Transportation for life for such a man," says our contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot*, "means death in no long time. Now that the majesty of law has been vindicated, cannot justice be tempered with mercy?" "Considering his youth and inexperience," observes the *Bengalee*, "the glory of his ancestors, and the position he occupies in the eyes of the Hindoo community, we hope that some mitigation of his punishment will be granted by the sovereign power in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy." This we say is the most sensible view for us to take, instead of congratulating ourselves, as we are advised to do, on the fact that the ends of justice have been duly met." Our opinions somewhat differ from those of the *Prakash*.

THE *Pioneer*.—The Government of India has been considering for some time past the question of tents, and several kinds were sent down to Calcutta by different firms for inspection. The Inspector-General of Ordnance has now given a large order for European privates and staff sergeants' tents, and sepoys' pals, to the Muir Mills Co., Cawnpore, the tents to be made of the Company's American drill. This is a step in the right direction, as these tents are lighter, more durable, and resist water far better than the old native-made ones, and are in the end far cheaper.

THE *Indian Daily News*.—A local contemporary lately drew attention to the dilatory way in which business was often carried on in the High Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, and instanced the manner in which the leading learned gentlemen of the long robe carried off the oysters, leaving the shells only for the hungry juniors. Mr. Justice White, it appears, resolutely protested against adjourning cases from day to day to suit the convenience of the favoured few, who might happen to be engaged in another Court, and in whose interests alone these postponements were required. A request to postpone a case on these grounds was lately made before Mr. Justice Pontifex, who only complied after expressing his disapproval of the system. There can be little doubt that the time and interests of clients and witnesses are worthy of as much consideration as the convenience of counsel, and that the bench would be consulting the interests of the public if they steadily refused all such applications except in very special cases.

ON the 25th May, at Agra, there was a meeting convened by the Magistrate of the district at the cutcherry, which was numerously attended, and Mr. Keene, the Sessions Judge, was called to the chair. There was only one resolution to the effect that a body of volunteers to be called the "Agra Volunteer Rifles" should be raised, and that a committee should be formed to discuss preliminaries. The Resolution was proposed by the Chairman, who said—"When the British troops, who now help to garrison India, march to meet the barbarous hordes upon the furthest limits of the land, our property, our lives, our places of worship, our hearths and homes, must not be left to the chances of 1857. We have honourable allies no doubt, and a native army whose loyalty is beyond question, but our forefathers have taught us that, when all is said and done, Britons should trust chiefly to themselves. It should be our own hands that guard our hearts and all that is most dear to them." (cheers). One hundred and 40 names were then enrolled, respectively, for the cantonment and civil lines companies; while the Scindia State Railway have promised the names of 20 men, and the Rajpootana line workshops alone furnish 32 names. A further large accession is expected from this line.

THE Maharajah of Bhurtpore is actively engaged in recruiting his army, which numbers 10,000 men, of whom 5,000 are said to be excellent soldiers trained after the European fashion. No trained sepoy gets leave of absence even for twenty-four hours.

WE much regret to learn, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Coconada, has fallen a victim to heat-apoplexy. On the 16th instant he left Coconada on one of his periodical visits to Rajahmundry, being then, to all appearance, in his usual health. On Monday the 20th, on his journey back by road, he was attacked with heat-apoplexy—the heat during the whole of that day being intense—and at 7 o'clock the same evening he breathed his last, about half way between Rajahmundry and Coconada. The funeral, which took place at 8 P. M. on Tuesday, in the Coconada Cemetery, was attended by a large concourse of all classes of the community, and some members of the choir and congregation sang one of the deceased Chaplain's favourite hymns beside his grave. His bereaved family were present at the ceremony.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mysore, that "the preparations for the Maharajah's marriage are being pushed on rapidly. Half a hundred tents or so have been pitched in the spacious compounds of the Residency, for the accommodation of visitors. The more enlightened part of the native community view the approaching marriage with dissatisfaction, on account of the Rajah's youth. 'He will now,' they say, 'neglect the study and the gymnasium for the zenana, and thus bring discredit on his rule.'"

IT is reported from Jodhpur that for several days before the 20th there had been high winds and dust storms, which culminated on that day in a violent hurricane, during which several houses and many trees were blown down in the city. Four inches of rain fell, which has done much good to the surrounding country, where it was much wanted.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Pioneer* writes:—"Sir William Grey is dead! The announcement will be received with regret not only in Bengal but throughout India generally. A more honourable, conscientious administrator never entered the Indian Council Chamber, or ruled as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He had his faults; but he was fair, open, and above board; no one had to fear injustice or prejudice at the hands of Sir William Grey. How he fared as Governor of Jamaica is not generally known in India."

THE *Englishman* publishes quite a furious article against Mr. John Bright, whom, with his friends, it accuses of vituperating India because of the tariff duties. The following remarks of the opening and concluding remarks of the leader:—"We call the attention of our readers to Mr. John Bright's recent Manchester speech on the embarkation of the Indian troops. We venture to say that nothing more unpatriotic or more suggestive of untruth has been spoken on an English platform for many a day. 'We, who have been asking Russia,' he says, 'not on any account to go near the Suez Canal because we require it for the traffic of our trade to India, are now employing that very canal which Russia has not approached, in bringing troops—Mahomedan, half-savage troops—from India to make war upon the Christian population of Russia. I think these are questions which we are bound to consider. I say without hesitation—and I speak to all the people of England—I say that for no such cause as this shall the torrents of English blood be called to flow which, apparently, are now on the point of being shed at the command,—I will say to the people, at the betrayal,—of a Minister who has not one single drop of English blood in his veins.' It would be vain to ask Mr. Bright in what respect our Indian troops are half-savages. But we feel that we speak the sense of the whole body of our countrymen who have seen those troops in this country, in denouncing Mr. Bright's epithets as a libel, shameful to the man who uttered them. We need not, as some of our brother journalists have done in England, contrast the discipline or the humanity of our Indian regiments with the plundering hordes of the Dnieper or the Don. For any attempt to rebut Mr. Bright's wanton insults by serious argument, tends to give them an air of reality which inherently they do not possess. During a hundred years the best military talent which England could furnish has been devoted to rearing up a civilised and an orderly force, out of the soldierly materials in which India has always been rich. Mr. Bright's words are an insult, not only to the Indian troops, but to the four generations of Englishmen who have devoted their lives and energies to the organisation and discipline of the Indian Army. . . . Formerly, the Indian races were sneered at as the 'mild Hindus' who drained the English armies for their protection. Now Mr. Bright denounces them as 'half-savage warriors,' and appeals to our religious sympathies not to send them against the gentle Christians of the Czar. Mr. Bright's ignorant insults will be productive only of good. They have made Englishmen realize the ignorance and disloyalty with which Mr. Bright and his following have during many years dealt with Indian questions. Manchester wanted us to make an exception in our tariff in favour of its own particular class of goods. It practically said, lay on any tax you please upon the people, however much more irksome it may be to them than the import duty; but let in our sized and China-clayed cottons free. The Government declined to legislate in favour of the Lancashire millowner, and was therefore denounced as a barbarian. Mr. Bright is now opposing an English ministry which he believes to desire war, and, with a view to helping his case, he denounces our troops as 'half-savages.' In both cases, Mr. Bright's denunciations merely represented what it was most convenient for him to say at the moment."

A WARNING TO THE EMPLOYES OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following circular speaks for itself:—

I have learnt with great regret that it has recently been necessary to prefer very serious charges of fraud against some of the Staff of the Traffic Department. Mr. Conder assures me, and I have every reason to believe in his assurance, of the honesty and loyalty to the Company's service of the Staff generally, but from circumstances that have come to light in the investigation of these charges, it appears probable both to myself and Mr. Conder that members of the staff who are not in any way implicated in the frauds may be able to give information that will materially assist in the enquiries that I am making; and I feel sure the staff of all Departments need hardly be reminded that it is their duty, as it is to the personal interest of all, to frankly communicate to me any information in their possession that will assist in restoring the service to the confidence of the Directors and the public.

I wish it also to be fully understood, that if it should subsequently transpire that information has been withheld by any members of the staff, those concerned will be dismissed the service.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 25th May 1878.

THE WEATHER IN THE RED SEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to enquire, in reference to your remarks in to-day's paper on "Poor Ponies" letter of yesterday, where your informant obtains his information regarding winds in the Red Sea. The latest authority that I can find, viz., "Sailing directions for the Red Sea," has the following "winds and currents between Suez and Jeddah, by Captain Moresby"—

"The winds from Suez to Jeddah, during the whole of the year, are mostly northerly, blowing with *great violence* at times, but generally moderate with the changes of the moon. During the winter months, from December to April, southerly winds at times prevail for a few days, occasionally blowing fresh."

The statement, "that as heavy a North-Wester as ever blows in the Red Sea may be experienced any time during May," is the result of much personal experience, extending over several years, as well as considerable oral information from Red Sea pilots, and other well-informed sources. It would be easy to produce a mass of evidence to show the unseaworthiness of native craft generally in a heavy sea.

Will your informant deny the fact that native craft throughout the entire Indian Ocean carefully avoid putting to sea during the seasons of bad weather? Even in the Persian Gulf where the largest and best native craft are built and ply, the same temerity or caution exists, as may be seen on reference to the Persian Gulf pilot.

The statement that the craft in question "stood as good a chance of being towed in a seaway as a square rigged vessel" of her size, indicates that your informant is a person of no nautical experience. The facts of this case do not justify the assertion, but point to the opposite being the case. Native craft, it is true, have on former occasions been employed to some extent to transport baggage and followers and even troops, where better transport was not obtainable except at an extravagant rate; but it has nearly always been for short voyages, when fine weather could be relied upon, or other conditions rendered their employment less risky than in the present instance.

If this craft was engaged for economy's sake—and it is difficult to conceive any other object—it was a mistake, as the results will prove. It is to be hoped that she will have fine weather in the Mediterranean.

May 29th. POOR PONIES.

EARL RUSSELL.

(From Men of the Time.)

RUSSELL (Earl), JOHN, third son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford-street, Mayfair, Aug. 18, 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury and at Westminster School, and went to the University of Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thos. Brown and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinburgh at that time was well calculated to second the professor's influence. On leaving the University his lordship spent some months on a foreign tour, and in 1813, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for his father's borough of Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Wellesley and Grenville at their head, had about this time been offered place, which for obvious reasons, they declined. Negatively they possessed considerable influence, and as soon as the war was concluded in 1815, they devoted their energies to the advocacy of social and political reforms. The Whig party gained ground during George the third's illness, through the debate on the income-tax and foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called) by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of increasing out-breaks amongst the suffering masses—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and instituted state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life, from which he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was supported by public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and he was regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In February 1820 he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs notorious for bribery and corruption, and the proposal, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. The defeat was virtually a victory. In the Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carrying a resolution, which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the questions of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Acts. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereigh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the change, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in April 1829, the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England, June 7. Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's Ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne Administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues had driven Sir R. Peel from power. It must be admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in Municipal Reform in the Irish Tithe question, in Ecclesiastical Reform, and in the Regulation of the marriages of Dissenters were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, in the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his Lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of His colleague Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn, on account of the war with Russia. His Lordship, who resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the Coalition Ministry came on for discussion, accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna conferences, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a seat in the Cabinet, on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859. Important events occurred in various parts of the world, giving rise to political difficulties, towards the solution of which his lordship, as Foreign Minister, bore a conspicuous part. Amongst these may be mentioned the protests made by the British Government to that of Russia against the oppression practised on the unhappy Poles; its urgent endeavours to deter the great German powers from pursuing an aggressive policy towards Denmark; and the troublesome disputes that arose between the United States and England through the neutrality we were obliged to observe between the contending parties in the deplorable civil war—disputes which at one time assumed a very threatening aspect. It must be admitted, with respect to some of these vexed questions, that however unsuccessful the efforts of Great Britain may have been through the backwardness of allies, in averting the evils it sought to counteract, the sincerity of its intentions, as evinced in its diplomatic action under the auspices of Earl Russell, has been clearly manifest. Lord John Russell, rejected for South Devonshire in May, 1835, was, during the same month, elected for Stroud, which he continued to represent till June, 1841, when he was returned forth on the poll for the city of London, and retained this seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, July 30, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became Prime Minister, and, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, and the refusal of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to take counsel with the Liberal leaders, or to make any concessions led to a hostile vote on a modification proposed, June 18, by the late Lord Dunkellin, and soon afterwards the ministry resigned. Since that period Earl Russell has pursued a career of independent and unofficial liberalism in the House of Lords, in which he introduced a Bill, April 9, 1869, empowering the Crown to confer a limited number of life peerages. The Bill passed through committee on June 3, but on July 8 it was rejected on the motion for the third reading, by 106 votes against 77. On June 20, 1870, he introduced a motion for a commission to inquire into the relations between the mother country and the colonies, especially with reference to the defence of the latter, which motion, after a debate, was withdrawn. His lordship married, first, April 11, 1835, Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; and, secondly, July 26, 1841, Lady Frances Anne, a daughter of the late Earl of Minto; and was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1863. His lordship has written "Life of Lord William L. Russell," "Essays and Sketches of Life and Character," "Letters written for the Post, and not for the Press," published in 1820; "Nun of Arrouca: a Tale," and "Don Carlos: a Tragedy," in 1822; "Essay on the History of the English Government," in 1823; "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe," in 1824-9; "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," in 1828; and Essay on Causes of the French Revolution," in 1832; and has edited "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," in 1852-6; "Selections from the correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford," in 1853-4; "Inaugural Address," delivered in his capacity of President of the Social Science Association, at the second annual meeting of that body, held at Liverpool in 1858; "The Life and Times of Charles James Fox," 3 vols, 1859-66; a new edition of his "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," 1865, translated into French the same year by C. B. Derosne; "Inaugural Address delivered at Tavistock at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art," 1866; three "Letters to Mr. Chichester Fortescue on the state of Ireland," 1868-69; and "Selections from Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841; and from Despatches, 1859 to 1865 with Introductions," 2 vols., 1870; "Essays on the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the end of the Council of Trent," 1873; and Recollections and Suggestions, 18,13-73," published in January 1875.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE shooting for the prizes offered by the officers and several others interested in the D. Company (Byculla) commenced yesterday morning after the arrival of the 5-15 a.m. train from Bombay. The firing was carried on under the command of Capt. W. M. Tennent, who kept the register for one range, the other being kept by the Company's Drill Instructor, Sergeant Abbott. There was no wind to spoil the shooting, but the heat and glare were terrific. The result shows that very fair shooting was the order of the day. For the present Sergt. J. S. Pierce is first with a score of 74; the second being with a score of 66, Private Gordon. The Company's prizes are distributed as follows:—

Prizes.

1. A Silver claret cooler for the highest aggregate score, presented by Capt. Tennent.
2. Rupees 20 for the highest score at 600 yards, presented by Lieut. Freeborn.
3. Silver claret jug for the greatest number of hits, presented by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.
4. Rupees 15 for the highest score at 800 yards, presented by N. C. Richardson, Esq.
5. Silver cup for the highest score at 700 yards, presented by Sergt. J. S. Pirrie.
6. Rupees 20 for the highest score at 600 yards, presented by Lieut. Freeborn.
7. Rupees 15 for the highest score at 500 yards, presented by Lieut. Freeborn.
8. Rupees 15 for the highest score at 300 yards, presented by Smoker's companion for the highest score at 200 yards, presented by Capt. Tennent.
10. One cigar case, for the best 2nd at each stage, presented by Capt. Tennent.
- Scrap book. Consolation prize, presented by Capt. Tennent.

The above prizes, we have no doubt, will cause keen competition among the members of the Company. The result will not be known until after the shooting of Saturday, as owing to the large number of members in the Company the range has to be kept open four mornings. No member can hold more than one prize.

No member can fire at less than 10 shots at each of the seven ranges. We understand that a match has been arranged between the best squad from F. Company (Mazagon) and a similar squad from the D Company (Byculla).

The following is the score:—

	200 yds.		300 yds.		500 yds.		Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt. Watkins	22333	12	02332	10	30022	7	29	
Sergt. Pirrie	32434	13	23402	11	02223	10	34	
Pte. Chart	33333	14	23231	12	00233	8	34	
Pte. Morris	31343	15	23223	12	01443	13	40	
Pte. Fido	03203	8	02223	9	20232	9	26	
Corpl. McLaggan ..	24323	11	32233	13	23033	11	37	
Corpl. Eyres	20323	10	32022	9	30220	7	26	
Pte. Howsher	02322	7	32222	12	30030	7	26	
Pte. Gordon	23322	12	32232	13	32232	14	39	
Pte. Thomas	02022	4	23203	10	24030	9	23	
	600 yds.		700 yds.		800 yds.		Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt. Watkins	22224	12	20322	10	22200	7	29	74
Sergt. Pirrie	43240	13	34303	13	42332	14	40	
Pte. Chart	20000	2	00020	2	03000	3	7	82
Pte. Morris	33033	12	00000	0	00233	5	17	86
Pte. Fido	32242	10	34042	13	00200	2	25	51
Corpl. McLaggan ..	32303	11	22243	13	03320	7	31	68
Corpl. Eyres	32402	13	00000	0	02220	4	17	65
Pte. Howsher	23303	11	44323	16	02432	11	38	65
Pte. Gordon	22234	13	02242	11	44230	13	37	68
Pte. Thomas	00000	0	30204	9	00004	4	13	36

THE royal family of Siam is rather an extensive one, for we see that the present King has twenty-one brothers and twenty-five sisters. The list of living members of the royal family of Siam has been published in the *Straits Times*, and we learn from it that there were as many as seventy-one princes of Siam living at one time, and that the late King had thirty-five wives in his harem and by them eighty-four children. The late second King of Siam had thirty-one wives and sixty-three children, and the royal harem receive some consideration from the King, but the others are unnoticed. It is stated that it is possible for Bhuddist Kings to have their sisters in their harems. The present King of Siam was the ninth child of his father.

COLOMBO is fortunate in the possession of a model District Judge, Mr. Thomas Berwick. While a motion tendering security in an appeal case was being discussed lately by the Judge and a doctor, the latter gentleman, perceiving that he was losing ground, made some remark abot the "hardship" to his client, when the Judge interrupted him: "Don't talk about hardship, Mr. Smith. I have often told you from the bench that a Judge has no heart or feeling. He may be a man, but as soon as he mounts the Bench he ceases to be a man: he is simply an intellectual being. If the Judge was a man he would not be able to be led away by his feelings, and if I personally felt sympathies to sway me I could not do justice." In another case one of the witnesses who was very anxious to prove that his dog was not ferocious, began addressing the Judge as follows:—"Your good lady, sir, knows"—Judge (interrupting): "Mr. Lawrie, the District Judge has no wife! Thomas Berwick may have a wife, but this Court has no wife!"

BOMBAY.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Corrigan, of the British ship Lillian, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he was an articled seaman. He was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A summons was issued yesterday against Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy and Hormasjee Nusserwanjee, on an application made before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of the Collector of Bombay, charging the accused with importing fifteen casks of toddy spirits from Bhandoop to Bombay on the 19th instant, contrary to the Abkari Regulation Act. The summons was made returnable on the 6th proximo.

MR. W. ADAMS, one of the Deputy Registrars, of the High Court of Judicature Bombay, has filed an amended specification of his invention for fusing metals, smelting ores, melting or vitrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machines, cremation of deceased Hindus and others, and for most of the purposes for which heat is generally used, by solar heat.

RAIN.—We have heard of heavy rain in the Satara and Sholapore districts, but we have not yet been favoured with any in Poona. The clouds which came up from the east last week have disappeared, and no rain seems coming to Poona from that quarter. We have a strong south-west wind blowing steadily all night and all day now, and in the mornings the western hills are covered with the hazy looking clouds which usually precede the monsoon. We hear of cloudy monsoonish weather on the Ghants, and heavy morning mists, so that we may hope that we are near the end of our hot weather now.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th May 1878 was 1,23,387 maunds, and in money Rs. 59,841. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th May 1878.	Week ending 19th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 18,335	Mds 45,646	...	Mds 27,311
Amount	Rs. 15,117	Rs. 36,241	...	Rs. 21,124
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 61,706	Mds 25,361	Mds 36,345	...
Amount	Rs. 16,546	Rs. 5,512	Rs. 8,034	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 8,529	Mds 7,604	Mds 925	...
Amount	Rs. 5,341	Rs. 3,156	Rs. 2,185	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 1,354	Mds 209	Mds 1,145	...
Amount	Rs. 2,043	Rs. 567	Rs. 1,476	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,010	Mds 6,246	...	Mds 2,236
Amount	Rs. 3,613	Rs. 6,028	...	Rs. 2,415
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 40,893	Mds 47,310	...	Mds 6,417
Amount	Rs. 11,374	Rs. 8,989	Rs. 2,385	...
SUNDS—				
Weight	Mds 12,542	Mds 43,965	...	Mds 31,423
Amount	Rs. 5,097	Rs. 17,618	...	Rs. 12,521
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 3,913	Mds 4,893	...	Mds 980
Amount	Rs. 2,174	Rs. 2,518	...	Rs. 344
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,13,255	Mds 2,05,690	...	Mds 93,435
Amount	Rs. 33,632	Rs. 62,069	...	Rs. 28,447
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,63,837	Mds 3,86,924	...	Mds 1,23,387
Amount	Rs. 94,887	Rs. 1,45,698	...	Rs. 50,941

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 18th May 1878 was 1,50,685 maunds, and in money Rs. 89,872. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 18th May 1878.	Week ending 19th May 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 93,058

gone without seeing him; and he could not say when he would return.

The Magistrate said that was not very satisfactory. Mr. Kallabhoy must have some one to instruct him. It must have been a very urgent matter to take Mr. Motilal away to Surat.

Mr. Kallabhoy thought it must be something emergent which the Collector ordered Mr. Motilal to attend to at Surat,—or else Mr. Motilal would not have gone away without seeing him (Mr. Kallabhoy.)

Mr. Mehta remarked that the course which the police were taking in the prosecution of this case was very unfair. They ought not to have taken up the prisoners until they had made sure that there was a case against them. It was really a course almost unprecedented: and the learned counsel never saw a case which was carried on piecemeal day after day as this was. Indeed, the course followed by the police was most unprecedented. At one time they said they had only three more witnesses. Now they said they did not know how many they should have.

Mr. Kallabhoy said a few words would be a sufficient answer to the learned counsel. The judgment of the police was based on strong grounds; and as they were required to proceed with the case at once, they did so. As it was, they had taken a course more favourable to the accused than one which would be to their prejudice.

Mr. Mehta begged his friend's pardon. It was not the police who did anything favourable to the prisoners. It was the magistrate, when the prisoners were placed before him, who wanted the police to go on with the case.

Mr. Kallabhoy said there was nothing unfair in the police trying to complete the case which was not completed when it commenced.

The Magistrate said he agreed so far with Mr. Mehta that it was a pity the accused were arrested by the police before they had completed their enquiry; but at the same time, the question was whether it was or was not fair to allow the police to complete the enquiry? There was now a *prima facie* case before the court. He thought it was only fair to allow the police to complete their enquiry in the same way as it would be fair to allow the defence time to prepare their case. His worship intended to give both sides reasonable time to make their respective enquiries. But at the same time he must say the police should complete their case in a reasonable time. They could not be allowed to go on doing so for an unlimited period.

Mr. Kallabhoy said it was the serious character of the offences that rendered the task of the police difficult in collecting the necessary evidence, as people were unwilling to come forward to give evidence in such a case.

The magistrate said he should allow the prosecution reasonable time—but no longer. And unless they did it of their own motion, he should be obliged to say that the case (for the prosecution) should go on to a certain day, beyond which no evidence should be received.

Mr. Kallabhoy said, in answer to Mr. Mehta, that he should not waive his right to re-examine the police witness Goolam Ally.

Narrotum Dharandas, who was examined at Bulsar on the 23rd inst., was called and cross-examined by Mr. Mehta.—I keep a shop for the sale of gold and silver ornaments. I have no partner. My income amounts to Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 a year. The coat and turban which I have on are my own property. I have not borrowed them. I know Bhowanee Sonee. I have not borrowed the coat and turban of his son, or anybody else. I bought them myself. I have an uncle of the name of Thakordas Goverdhundas, by whom I was brought up. I filed a complaint against him for threatening to take my life. He said "I will see you some day" (Gujeratee idiom.) The charge was threatening to beat me. The case was heard before Mr. Ollivant, who dismissed it and gave me permission to withdraw. I then took my complaint to Mr. Kaikhosrao, the judge. I do not remember the judge remarking that I and my brother had tried to defeat the ends of justice by suborning false evidence, or that we had given false evidence on oath. I was bailed to appear when required. I was Assistant Darogah in the Municipality, and was dismissed. The accusation against me was that of forging the secretary's signature. (Corrects himself.) I do not remember if that was the charge. The charge was not that I forged the signature, but that I fabricated a false bill. I did not sign the secretary's signature. It is about four months since Mr. Ollivant gave permission to prosecute me for perjury. The prosecution had even summoned me. I was present when the peon served the decree; but I am not absconding to evade it. I alleged a compromise and proceeded before Mr. Jugjeovundas against Thakordas for cheating, which charge was dismissed. I know prisoner Hurjeevun, a great merchant and broker. I do not know that he gave Government assistance in the time of the famine. The shops in Surat were closed from the 1st April, on which day the licence tax came into force. I do not know if an impression prevailed among the people that, if a shop was opened that day, the owner became liable to pay the tax for a year. I was willing to pay the tax. I cannot say whether or not it is a just and proper tax; but I must pay if the Government demand it. In the conversation we had with Nos. 2 and 3, we were not told to create a riot. I did not join in the riot. On the 4th April, when there were many people in the Castle, I went there to give evidence in a case. My shop was open that day until midday. On the 5th April, I did not at all go out to see the riots. On the 4th, Mr. Ollivant was sitting in his Kutcheree: he did not come out. I did not go to the public meeting held to adopt a memorial against the Licence Tax. I gave my evidence 15 or 17 days ago before the Police Superintendent. I don't remember if I gave it on oath or not. The sahib was present and Motilal, Police Inspector, was also present. The sahib asked questions, not Motilal. I had made a statement a day or two previously to Motilal. I went with a policeman who came to call me. Sewdas was with me. I know by sight the policeman who came to call me; but I do not know his name.

To the Magistrate—The policeman said, "Come, the Foujdar wants you with Sewdas, who was talking to you yesterday at your shop." He mentioned Sewdas's name.

The cross-examination was continued at some further length. Witness was shortly re-examined by Mr. Kallabhoy, when he said he had a caste dispute with Thakordas, his uncle. He had received no written order from the Municipality, and had not been criminally prosecuted. He should have been glad if the Licence Tax were abandoned by Government.

Cassiram Nurrotum examined by Mr. Kallabhoy—I am a cultivator, and reside at present in Surat. I remember the closing of the shops in Surat, which commenced on the 1st April. I have come here from Nargole in the Tanna Zillah. On the 1st April last, a boy came to call me, and I went to Goolabdas's house in Surat. I saluted Goolabdas and sat down. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning that I went to Goolabdas's old house. He said, "it is necessary to consider the effect of the Licence Tax upon Surat; write down in this matter as I tell you." He then dictated to me matters about tax under seventeen different heads. I left the paper in my house at Surat; and if nothing has happened to it, it will be found.

Mr. Kallabhoy—What did Goolabdas say?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question as inadmissible, because the witness had already said that Goolabdas dictated, and that what he dictated had been reduced to writing.

The Magistrate ruled that the question was admissible, as it related only to what Goolabdas said, not to what the witness wrote.

Witness continued—Goolabdas said "we have to consider the subject of the tax;" he then told me to write down what I say." He then said "To-day is the 1st April; to-morrow or the day after, Muncharam and Kikabhoy will address assemblies of people. You should make this counter speech; and if they advise the opening of the shops, you should advise the closing of them. Those who open their shops should be adjured by the four great sins to close them." After writing out the paper, I said "If I am arrested and taken into custody, who will protect me?" Then Muncharam said "Don't you know Goolabdas, who is such a great vakil?" Kikabhoy said "how we write against the Government! Read our newspapers and you will see; probably you know it already." Goolabdas then asked me "Do you know what took place thirty-four years ago in the matter of the salt tax?" I said I did not know. He then said "The judge's bungalow was attacked and the windows, &c., broken. If the same thing is done, the present tax will be abandoned." I remarked "It appears that there will be a riot; and if that is the case, I should suffer." Goolabdas said "Don't fear anything, we are upon your backs to protect you." Muncharam said "Well, my brother, why do you funk that way?" He can afford to spend from one to Rs. 10,000; and we can fight with the *mahajun's* monies." I then went home. On the 3rd April, many persons had collected in the Castle when I went there. Nos. 2 and 3 as well as Dwarkadas and many others. No. 2 advised that the shops should be opened. I and others said the shops should not be opened. I then looked at the paper Goolabdas had dictated; on reading it, I put it back into my pocket, and I then addressed the people, saying "Unless we combine as in the case of the salt tax, the present tax will not be remitted. We should not open the shops unless the tax is remitted or some time is granted us. Whoever opens their shops otherwise, will incur the four great sins." I then clapped my hands. I and other persons then left the Castle.

Mr. Mehta—I request that the manner in which the witness gives his evidence should be noted.

The Magistrate said he saw nothing extraordinary in the way in which witness went on.

Witness continued—At noon on the 4th April, I went to the house of the Nuggur Sett, where many persons of the *mahajan* had collected, because it was resolved at Goolabdas's house that I should attend such assemblies and use what Goolabdas had dictated to me. Several persons, whom I do not know, took me to the Nuggur Sett's house. To the Magistrate.—The people were standing outside the house.

To Mr. Kallabhoy.—I read a lecture I did not say anything more. I went with three or four persons to the Nuggur Sett.

Mr. Mehta objected to any question as to what took place in the Nuggur Sett's house, because none of the prisoners was there.

Mr. Kallabhoy argued that what took place was the result of the instigation, and that he was entitled to put the question.

The Magistrate ruled that the question was inadmissible.

Witness continued.—The same evening there was a meeting at the Nuggur Sett's house, where many persons were present, among whom were Borjorjee Fraser, prisoners No. 2 and 3, Goolabhoy Pussoobhoy, Dyabhoy Savichund, Mr. Kallabhoy (the vakil for the prosecution) and one or two others. They were sitting in a square inside the house. I was told that Syed Edroos, (now the Hon'ble) was also present there; but I did not see him. There were thousands of persons outside in the street. The people inside the house were arguing and making speeches. A report then came from the crowds outside that the Collector was mobbed. The question was objected to, but the objection was overruled. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Kallabhoy, [vakil for the prosecution] then told the people to assemble near the Castle at 11 a.m. the following day; that a telegram would be sent to Calcutta; or something would be done to communicate their wishes to Government. Kallabhoy said nothing more. The crowds began to disperse. Their appearance was very formidable: the Collector had been mobbed; the people were much excited: and I feared there might be a riot.

The Magistrate to Mr. Kallabhoy.—You should be very careful making suggestions so often. It is not one or two, but so many. It is as well to avoid them.

Mr. Kallabhoy said he found it impossible to carry on the examination if he had to avoid putting the questions in the way he did.

Witness continued.—I met Goolabdas at his house a few days ago and asked him what I should do when so many arrests were being made. He said "conceal yourself or go to your native place." I went to my native place, and after some days returned to Surat. After two days I went and saw Goolabdas again. He repeated to me the same answer that he had given before. Two or four days later I heard of Goolabdas's arrest and therefore went to my native place. On the 26th inst., the Sirkar's men came to Nargole, with a summons for me, and I came with them here. During the four days I was in Surat I did not go about openly, but was concealing myself. Besides speaking in the presence of Nos. 2 and 3, Goolabdas told me to make speeches wherever people were assembled in order to save them from the tax.

Mr. Kallabhoy.—How was the tax to be remitted, taken off by speeches?

The Magistrate disallowed the question.

Witness continued.—The object of my lectures was that people might combine and not pay the tax.

Mr. Kallabhoy.—Was any mention made in your speeches of the salt tax?

Mr. Mehta.—It is a very unfair question. Where did he make the speeches? Witness has said he made only one speech.

The Magistrate said witness had, in a former part of his evidence, already referred to the salt tax.

Witness continued.—In the lecture I read at the Nuggur Sett's, I said that when the people had combined and attacked the judge's bungalow, the salt tax was taken off, and that if people combined in the same way, the present tax would be taken off.

To the Magistrate—I said nothing more at the Nuggur Sett's house.

To Mr. Kallabhoy—I had been in the habit of going to Goolabdas's house before this occasion.

Mr. Mehta asked if the witness had been granted a pardon so that he might be treated in the way he ought to be.

Mr. Kallabhoy said he had no instructions which could enable him to answer the enquiry one way or another.

The Magistrate said, Mr. Kallabhoy should enquire and get the information.

Mr. Mehta said he would put the witness a few preliminary questions before he took up the cross-examination.

Witness said—On arriving in Bulsar yesterday morning I was taken to Teetibai and placed before the Collector, Mr. Ollivant. Mr. Motilal, police inspector, was there. I was solemnly affirmed and my deposition was taken down by the Collector. When I did not understand a question, the Inspector explained it.

Mr. Mehta.—Were you promised a pardon by the Collector if you gave evidence in this case?

Witness.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Mehta.—But the thing occurred yesterday. Don't you remember it? Was a pardon tendered to you or not?

Witness.—I was told that, if I spoke the truth, no harm would be done me.

Mr. Mehta.—Was the word pardon used?

Witness.—I cannot remember. Before I was taken to the Collector yesterday, nobody told me that I should be granted a pardon if I gave evidence in this case, or if I gave true evidence in this case. I was not told by anybody that, if I gave true evidence in the case, no harm would be allowed to be done me.

Mr. Mehta was allowed to reserve further cross-examination; and the court adjourned at 6 p. m. until half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday.)

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MAY.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Showers have fallen in all the districts of Madras; general prospects are said to be almost unchanged; prices are fluctuating, with a slight upward tendency. The total number on relief works is 124,661, and gratuitously relieved 78,547, less by 5,801 and 1,666 than last week. In Mysore showers have fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga; locusts are doing damage in Mysore and Hassan; ploughing and sowing are going on, and prices are stationary; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 11th instant was 46,283, and on gratuitous relief 10,111, less by 5,199 and 128 than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported from Hyderabad (Sind), Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandeish, Belgaum, Kanara, Baroda and Wadhwan; the river continues high in Sind; the monsoon is believed to be close at hand. In the Central Provinces cloudy weather and showers are reported from all districts; preparations for the *kharif* sowings are going on; prices are high and steady. In Berar no rain is reported: ploughing is going on. In Central India showers have fallen in Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Rutlam and Sutna; there is great scarcity of water in Indore. Showers have also fallen in most parts of Rajputana, and hail in Ulwur. Rain is reported from every district of Bengal except Patna; fair weather is much needed for agricultural operations throughout the Burdwan division, the 24-Pergunnahs, Balasore and Manbhoom; elsewhere ploughing and sowing are going on, and more rain is not needed except in Poorea. In Assam there has been a good deal of rain; prospects are good. Heavy rain has fallen generally throughout Burma, accompanied by a high wind. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain and storms are reported from nearly all districts: easterly winds prevail; damage has been done to crops not yet fully harvested in Meerut, Sitapur and Kheri. In the Punjab slight showers have fallen in all districts except Umballa and Dera Ismail Khan, and heavy rain in Peshawar; the rain has in some districts interfered with threshing operations, but no material injury has been done.

NEW PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department of India:—

Mr. Francis Finlayson, of Calcutta, for a machine for sorting and sifting grain.

Mr. Julius Pintsch, of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Engineer, for improvements in floating lights and in apparatus for the same.

Mr. S. H. Gilman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America, for improvements in presses for cotton and other like substances.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, South Indian Railway, residing at Trichinopoly, in the Presidency of Madras, for an improved description of permanent way for railways.

Mr. J. L. Watson, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, residing at Madhupur, in the Punjab, India, for water-lifting on the principle of the chain pump.

Monsieur E. Basin, of Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer, for improvements in washing auriferous and argentiferous sand and other matters separable by the operation of washing and in apparatus to be employed therein.

DETENTION OF A TROOP SPECIAL.

A COMMITTEE of Enquiry, consisting of the Quarter Master General, the Officer Commanding H. M.'s 43rd Regiment of Foot, now garrisoning Fort Saint George, Mr. H. E Oburch, Traffic Manager Madras Railway, and Mr. S. Baily, Assistant Traffic Manager, assembled at Fort Saint George on the 29th of last month to enquire into the cause of the detention by some hours to the Troop Special conveying H. M.'s 43rd Regiment from Bellary to Madras on the 23rd March. It would appear the Committee find the railway authorities to blame, and consequently the Station Master at Bellary has been reduced. The Station Master's fault, a correspondent informs us, consisted in having allowed the wagons to have been overloaded with the regimental kit. The carriage examiner, Bellary Station, objected to the overloading of the wagons in question, but notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances, the Station Master permitted the wagons to run. The wagons consequently ran hot between the Veerapore and Gundacul Stations, and as it was found unable to detach these wagons on with the train, others had to be sent for from the nearest stations. The wagons having sustained serious injury, it was considered unsafe to run them back; they were consequently thrown off the line. The Guard, too, in charge of the Troop Special remonstrated with the Station Master in regard to his overloading the two wagons, without avail, and refused to start the train till such time as the Station Master took upon himself the risk and responsibility.—*Madras Times.*

AN UGLY START.

LAST week while two coffee planters were riding into Quilon on the Shencottah Road and were nearing Maddetway, they came upon a monster of an elephant rubbing himself in a very gingerly fashion against a tree. He seemed rather a civilised brute, although he was a formidable customer to meet so suddenly, and boasted of having a pair of the most gorgeous tusks. Our friends, mistaking him for an old acquaintance of tame habits, continued to ride on leisurely, and were almost about to pass the elephant, when he finished his toilet in a very hasty manner, reared his trunk in a menacing attitude, and, giving one booming snort, rushed at the horsemen, intending to make short work of the rash pair; but turning their horses they galloped back and outwitted their elephantine menacer, not, however, without dropping a bundle of valuable letters, which one of the gentlemen was canning leisurely as he rode along. After getting to a safe distance from their ugly assailant, they continued to watch him. There he was, right in the middle of the road, keeping guard over the truant pack of letters, which he appeared to be studying with great attention, and destroying as he seemed to digest their contents. One by one he snatched up the larger letters, as if with an eye to business, as if he was in charge of the entire affairs of the State, and was going through his ministerial correspondence with diplomatic deliberation; he would eye the missive with careful attention, then, laying it on the ground, would place one foot upon it, and with his trunk tear it in two with almost mathematical neatness. This operation he repeated till he seemed satisfied he had mastered the contents of the more important portion of his budget; and then he retired into the thick of the forests for his breakfast. Our friends, who had for more than half an hour been howling and shouting and bellowing at the fellow in vain, now finding the coast clear, rode by in safety at a discreet pace; and finally reached their destination in a spirit of thankfulness that nothing worse had happened. The most curious part of this episode was that the letters his elephantine excellency had selected as the object of his destructive propensities were the most important among those that had dropped.—*Western Star.*

SCIENCE is making gigantic strides, and to what it will lead in a very short time no human imagination can possibly conceive. The inhabitants of Lower Canada are at this present time gravely discussing the propriety of carrying out a truly gigantic project. The scheme is no less a one than the blocking up of the Straits of Belle Isle, the result of the accomplishment of which stupendous work would be the shutting out from the Gulf of St. Lawrence of the mighty volumes of water which sweep into it from Baffin's Bay. It is argued that were the plan carried out the climate of by far the greater portion of Lower Canada would be immensely improved, because it would prevent the currents carrying into the Gulf vast accumulations of ice which wither all manner of vegetation along the north-eastern shore of the Gulf, and render the winter longer and more severe than it would otherwise be. Once the straits blocked, it is held that the icebergs would float out into the Atlantic Ocean, where they could occasion little harm. Well, the world will look on wonderingly if such a colossal undertaking is attempted. And if successful, one will be prepared for anything that human ingenuity may devise. We may even some day hear of a proposal to construct a tunnel from Equatorial Africa to Siberia, in order that the heated atmosphere of the former quarter may be conveyed along and distributed over the latter icy region, with the view of rendering its climate temperate and genial.

THE Sipri fair, which took place on the 18th inst., was, as usual, the occasion of a great "outing" of Simla society. Sipri is one of those rare terraces on the mountain sides very much like Annandale in features, and with similar large and beautiful deodar trees fringing the open space. It is about 6 or 7 miles from the centre of Simla, beyond Mashobra, where the Viceroy has a little country-house, and about half way, and a very steep way, down the hill from probably 1,000 feet below the ridge of Mashobra, lies Sipri. It is not in our territory, it belongs to one of the numerous rajas or ranas who were reinstated by us after the Gurkhas were driven out of the country in 1815, and whose pedigree is generally far longer than their rent-roll. Why there is a fair there I cannot tell, but such is the case, and being so near Simla, it is considered great fun to go out there. Parties are arranged beforehand and tents are sent out and pitched under the great deodar trees for tiffin. In the fair itself there seems with one exception very little barter of value going on, the chief articles of sale being sweetmeats and trinkets, some of them curious from their purely native character, but many coming from Birmingham and the Palais Royal. Ladies are generally very eager to buy the purely native curiosities, and do so, no doubt, to the great gain of the sellers. I suppose the real thing to see is what I heard called the "flower show," which is an exhibition of damsels,—let us call them damsels, it sounds so poetic,—seated on the slope of the hill so that the whole galaxy could be seen at once, awaiting the selection of a husband who could pay their dower. Though there were one or two pretty faces with the straight Grecian nose and large eyes of the Kashmiri type, I regret to say the majority were not beautiful, and some were hideous and aged; but these latter were generally far more profusely adorned with jewellery than the others, perhaps because they had outlived their generation and obtained the family jewellery. It was said that 200 to 300 rupees was the price demanded for a good, steady wife, including her nose ring; but that is very likely an exaggerated amount. By the way, some of the nose rings were very curious, and there were one or two that would have made most lovely spoon-bats, such as no trout could resist. The crowd and the incessant tom-toming was awful, and when the raja arrived in state with an elephant painted up for the occasion, it was time to flee the giddy scene, and to face the steep hill, at the top of which the passing refreshments of tea, &c., offered by the staff of the Viceroy at the "Gables" in Mashobra, was very grateful to all and cheered the journey home.—*Simla correspondent of the Englishman.*

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Of richly polished Blackwood, 2 Octaves, one Stop.

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